

tion of the veins on the clear central area more often without than with spines.

In some specimens the abdomen expands laterally until at its widest point at the sixth segment, it is fully twice as wide as at base. Two instead of one lateral spine on fourth and fifth segments as well as on sixth and seventh; eighth segment with three lateral spines of which the central one is longest. Ninth segment with four dorsal and two lateral long conspicuous bristles and three short inconspicuous lateral ones. Tenth segment with four long dorsal bristles and two terminal bristles of nearly equal length. It is more than probable that these differences in the number of spines are due to the dilapidated condition of the type specimen.

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### A new species of *Dicaelus* from Arkansas (Coleop.).

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While looking over the Bolter collection of Coleoptera, now in possession of the State Laboratory of Natural History at Urbana, Illinois, I was struck by the much greater size of two specimens from Hot Springs, Arkansas, placed with *Dicaelus sculptilis* Say. At first I passed them by with a mere comment on their size to my companion, Mr. Walter S. Abbott, now in charge of the collection. Happening to open the same box on the following day I removed one of the Arkansas specimens and was surprised to find the sculpture of the elytra differing greatly from that of *sculptilis* by its side. Careful examination revealed other notable differences, so I borrowed the specimen for a few weeks and submitted it to that well known Coleopterist, Charles W. Leng, of New York City. He coincided with my opinion that "characters other than size were sufficient to differentiate it from *sculptilis*," and that he regarded it as *Dicaelus* n. sp. I therefore herewith describe it under the name of

#### *Dicaelus ocellatus* sp. nov.

Elongate oval, broad and robust. Black, not at all shining above, feebly shining below, the legs more so; antennae piceous. Head as

in *sculptilis* but much wider. Thorax subquadrate, base one-fifth wider than apex, sides feebly curved, the basal third almost parallel; margins less flattened and disc much less uneven than in *sculptilis*, the surface marked with fine transverse wavy lines, median line very fine, entire. Elytra with the alternate intervals broader, less convex, each with an irregular row of 10 to 12 large ocellate punctures; striae very finely punctate, the rows of punctures strongly sinuous on apical half; humeral stria strong, reaching three-fourths to apex.

Measurements; male, length 24 mm.; width of elytra at base 10 mm.; female, length 26 mm.; width of elytra at base 12 mm. Of *sculptilis*, (inserted for comparison) length 17-19 mm.; width of elytra at base 7.5 mm.

One pair in Bolter collection labeled "H. Springs, Ark., 10-6."

From *sculptilis*, which it resembles only in the curious sculpture of the elytra, *ocellatus* differs in the much greater size, it being slightly longer and much wider and more robust than the rather common *D. purpuratus* Bon. The upper surface of *sculptilis* is distinctly shining, of *ocellatus* wholly opaque. The basal depressions and median line of thorax of *sculptilis* are much deeper and the surface of the basal half therefore much more undulating than in *ocellatus*. Finally the elytral sculpture, though at first glance resembling *sculptilis*, is very different, the intervals containing the ocellate punctures being wider and much less broken and distorted, the punctures themselves larger and mostly placed along the middle of the interval, whereas in *sculptilis* they are at one side or in the striae. The rows of fine punctures of the striae are more distinct and on the basal halves much less sinuous in *ocellatus* than in the other species.

It is strange that so large and striking a species as *ocellatus* has heretofore been overlooked. It is, of course, possible that it is in a number of collections, as in that of Bolter, confused with *sculptilis*. Its range may also be found to be very limited in area. While Say does not give the length of *sculptilis* in his original description, the form and size of his figure and the details of the elytral sculpture there shown, prove that he had before him the form now widely known as that species and not the one above described.